1: Lowie E-5 (1926) 1939 NT20 Washo NT20

526 tried to impale it, thereby scoring 1. The winning score was 7, counted with sticks. In the second form, the hoop was held in the hand, the outstretched fingers in the center. "The opponent endeavors to catch between his fingers the small dart thrown by his opponent." In a variant, an actual arrow was thrown, the opponent being often hurt in the hand.

Shinny goals were 200 feet apart, and the ball was a buckskin strap contested for with 4-foot rods ("tsekai'yak"), evidently connected with the name of the game itself (tsikayaka, Hudson).[a] According to my informants, the players sided by patrilineal groups but did not paint themselves. The ball (pɛts'i'lsi) was a rope made from buckskin or from the inner bark of sagebrush, 2 feet long and 1½ inches thick, and was thrown with a forward movement, players picking up the ball and throwing it into the air. They knocked one another down, fell on one another, and tripped up opponents with their sticks. Goals were marked with brush. According to Bill, there were 8 women [525] on each side; Mrs. Hardy had seen only 4 when watching a game. The game was played all day in the spring. Wagers included baskets of various kinds, and buckskins.

● 524 In the hand game, too, the division into patrilineal groups held, according to one informant (cf. p. 304). There were generally 6 men and 5 counters on each side. Sometimes only women played the game (Dave). The hand with the plain bone (tetyɛ.'ɛmi) was guessed, the bound bone (tatai'da) being handled only for confusing the opponents. Two in the group handled bones and sang, assistants slapping sticks; guessers viewed them, and one of them waved his hand to indicate the position of the plain bone. If he succeeded, he took the bones; if he guessed both opponents' hands, he got counters as well—2 counters if both plain bones were guessed; for 1 bone guessed, 1 counter. If [525] both were missed, the guessers forfeited 2 counters. The transfer of bones to another player is called gɛbchu'cul.[b]

[817] According to my informants, old men, 6 to 8 on each side, played at tso'tsoyi, pa'la.a"ɛi being pitted against the ta'ɣidd and each betting heavily. Four sticks, one pair longer than the other, were covered with a basket, the concealer singing a song. The guessers were to indicate that the two big ones were in the middle, the guesser putting out his right index finger, with the palm of his hand down. As soon as the guessers caught all the sticks, they scored a point. It was then their turn to hide them. Ten points won the game. This evidently corresponds to Hudson's "dtsudtsu" or "tsutsu," in which an inverted winnowing basket was held with the left hand while nine small sticks, 2½ inches long, were held in the right and a number of them hidden.[c] The opponent had to guess whether the number was odd or even. Hudson mentions this pastime under the head of both "stick" and "hidden ball" games. In the latter category he calls it "it-dtsu-dtsu" and describes it as follows: A set consists of 2 "female" sticks, 10 inches long and bound with buckskin to prevent noise

[a] *Ibid.*, 664.

[b] *Ibid.*, 322 f. The account given above is mainly derived from this source.

[c] *Ibid.*, 265, 335.

1: Lowie E-5 (1926) 1939 NT20 Washo NT20

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in hiding, and 2 "male" sticks, plain and 7½ inches long. The four sticks are juggled under a winnowing basket while the holder is singing, calling on Wolf, and vibrating the basket against the ground. A correct guess leads to a transfer of the sticks, an incorrect guess forfeits a counter. Altogether, 8 counters are used. The three possible positions of the hidden sticks are: 2 "females" outside, 2 "males" in center; the reverse of the foregoing; and "female," "male," "female," "male." The last of these arrangements is called "Deer."

Women played dice (pokowa) with 12 sticks, 4 inches long by ⅜-inch in diameter, of split willow, painted red on the flat side. They were cast up and caught in a winnowing basket. All red up scored 6; 2 red up, 1; 1 red up, 2; all plain up, 6.[24]

[24] *Ibid.*, 199.

9. Fish hook of bone with fiber cord.
10. Tule boat and long wood pole.
11. Snares.
12. Traps (itpakmal¢t), especially the rockfall type for small rodents.
13. Wooden club, for rabbits primarily.
14. Rabbit and fish net (digush) of fiber cordage.
15. Antelope drive fences (mugigush) and corral.
16. Obsidian or cane blade knife (tagil).
17. Broken cobble chopper.

E. Food processing implements.
1. Bedrock mortar (lam) and stone pestle (bits¢k), see Plate III.
2. Metate (d¢mg¢) and mano (gamum).
3. Seed storage pits (damyeo) and mounds, particularly for pinenuts, Plate II, B illustrates a pinenut cache.
4. Roasting pit, Plate II, A shows pinenuts roasting.
5. Digging stick (dishu).
6. Hooked (beyugum) pinenut gathering pole (bih¢?).
7. Sticks to lift hot cooking stones (golang) into the cooking basket.
8. Looped (baleo) or paddle (kaas) stirring stick used to remove stones from the cooking basket.
9. Skin and animal stomach bags (tash¢p).
10. Soaproot brush (itgumbeyut) or comb (itwega).
11. Carrying net.

F. Other manufactures.
1. Stone pipe (de¢k) used with a skin tobacco bag (bankush tash¢p).
2. Bone and willow whistles.
3. Coccoon rattle (diyu angal).
4. Shaman's kit.
5. Puberty ceremony staff of elderberry wood (ba du? cuhu?).
6. Ball of skin (mugishua) filled with sagebrush bark used in a football game.
7. Bat and rope used in a game.
8. Dice (boko?), counters, and small sticks used in hand games. See Plate V, C.
9. Top made of a stick and pine pitch.
10. Toy sling.
11. Buckskin calendar string with a knot to be untied each day until specific event begins (balogo).

For information on food, water, and medicines see pp. 20-21.

Clothing and Ornamentation

Most of the year the Washo went barefoot and practically nude. A breechclout for the men and a front apron for the women was universal. Beyond that

If no young or old people were around to receive them, the heart and liver of a deer, antelope, or rabbit were thrown away. The fetus of an animal and the eggs of scavenger birds were never eaten. Coyote, lizard, snake, frog, and eagle meat were also taboo. When a person died all of his personal belongings were abandoned or destroyed. The home of the deceased was torn down or burned. Food produced by the deceased was destroyed or traded off for other food. One informant said that even clothes made by the deceased and given to another person were often destroyed.

Downs (1961, 375) wrote that, "Few, if any, Washo activities do not contain an element which we can describe as religious, supernatural, or magical." The present writer has a similar impression, but it is difficult to attempt a reconstruction of the role of religion in economy since the data on this subject are so fragmentary today. Economic distribution related to the supernatural, such as the instances of ceremonial disposal described above, appears to be the most intimate, "primary" form of distribution. The importance of the supernatural side of the Washo world view is seen in the mythology collections by Dangberg (1927) and Lowie (1939).

Gambling

Gambling (gawa) provided the most competitive basis for exchange among the Washo. It was more competitive than trade and was antithetical to the ideal of sharing. Teams that gambled and won together divided the winnings, but the competition between teams was intense and not necessarily proportionate to the value of the objects wagered.

The Washo would bet on any game or competition. Foot races (gumlʔshʔʔsh) for four, five, or six miles were a favorite subject of wagers. Bets were made on the outcome of the men's football game or the women's stick and rope game. Usually the players themselves would bet. Archery, a ring and pin game, a rock-toss game (umlalate), a quoit game, and wrestling were all the subjects of betting. Sometimes the wager would involve only a hit on the head or hand, but often the stakes would get high, requiring payment of baskets, eagle tail feathers, jewelry, buckskins, or even a rabbit skin blanket.

The favorite gambling games were those involving the manipulation of small sticks or bones, the hand games (hinaya when played by women and hinayaugi when played by men), stick games (sigaya), dice games, and basket games. These games were often major social events in themselves involving teams of players and dozens of spectators. The men and women always played separately. The games also involved chants, foot stamping, and other tactics to throw the opposing team off. Today men and women gamble together and the hand games have been replaced by card games.

PLATE V 1/1

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a. Winter house and baskets.

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b. Summer shelter.

d. The carrying position of the cradleboard.

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c. Paiute Dixie holding trousers of tanned goose pieces.

2/2 [Legend appears on p.74, cat. 116 -- Analyst]

[End Plate V]

object was to kick the ball from man to man down the line and through the goal. The first team to kick its ball through the goal won the game. Stewart (1941, 395-6) says the Washo did not have the ball race.

The foot races of both the men and women began with a challenge. One moiety challenged the other by individual members running to the center of the camp circle, depositing bets which were tied onto sticks, and retiring. People then dashed from the other moiety, which was camped on the other side of the camp circle, and called the bets in the same way. All of the betting was man to man. The identities of the runners were kept secret until the race began because shamans might have attempted some sorcery against a contestant. The race was to a halfway point and return and usually took several hours. Runners adorned themselves for the race: Indians of the East moiety painted white marks on their bodies and wore an eagle feather; those of the West moiety painted red marks (Freed, 1960, 361). The winner of the race was bathed by a female relative, and the basket was thrown into the crowd just as at the girl's puberty dance. Also, anyone from the losing side could come and take the clothes the winner had been wearing.

Archery contests began with a challenge. The targets were two round sticks about 4 ft. high set at opposite ends of the course. Four men competed, two on a side. At each end of the course stood a member of each team. These two men shot three arrows apiece at the opposite goal. A hit scored four points; an arrow placed nearer the goal than any of the opponents' arrows counted one point. Eight or 10 points won the game.

The hand game was played by men and women. The game was played with four bones, two of which had black wrappings around them, and 10 tally sticks. The tally sticks were divided five to a side. Two men from one side hid a bone in each of their hands. A person from the other side who had the reputation of being a good gambler tried to guess the location of the bones marked with the black wrappings. The side hiding the bones scored a point if the man guessed incorrectly. Only the team in possession of the bones could score points. The game ended when one side had captured all of the tally sticks. The side with the bones sang, and the men hiding the bones sometimes played tricks such as putting both bones in the same hand to confuse and rattle the guesser.

A similar game was played by old men. They used four long sticks, two of which were wrapped as in the hand game. The sticks were hidden behind a winnowing basket, and eight tally sticks were used. The mechanics of guessing and scoring were the same as in the hand game. Stewart (1941) says the Washo did not have the hand game, but notes the presence of the game played with the winnowing basket.

845

There is considerable variation with respect to beliefs about twins. Lowie (1939, 305) wrote that "People liked twins and sometimes laughed at one of them, saying 'That man does more work than others' (because he is double)." Susie Dick reported that Sadie had twins and one was buried alive. [847] Manta said that one of a pair of twins always died, and that when she buried one of her twins the other one had died in sympathy. Another informant said [777] that one of a pair of twins died at birth in Waco Valley, and that it was generally bad luck to have twins.

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If the mother would not tell who the father of a newborn child was, the child may have been allowed to die. A few informants deny this, but some say that if the mother desired to keep the child she was always free to do so.

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Lowie (1939, 305) wrote that "A barren woman sometimes adopted her cousin's child and kept it for good. If a woman died in childbirth, her mother took care of the infant."

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[833]
[524]

Certain positions of sexual intercourse were considered better for producing boys and certain for girls. Also a game of string figures like "cat's cradle" was played by women to determine the sex of an offspring.

Girl's Puberty

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When a young girl between 12 and 14 years of age first began to menstruate (gumisáasum) she told her mother. This started a several week period of ritual observances that would officially see her through the change from a girl to a marriageable woman. This ritual prepared her for her life as a woman, generally, and for proper behavior during menstruation in particular.

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Any menstruation involved certain proscriptions, just as did all excretion. One should bury body wastes of all kinds. One should not spit in the fire or burn finger nails. When the hair is cut off it should be thrown in a stream, or buried with a wrapping of sagebrush bark deep in the mud. But burning was prohibited. It would be a terrible thing to burn a baby's feces, for example.

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[753]

Whenever menstruation occurs the woman is forbidden salt, meat, fish, or fat of any kind. The flow lasts longer for those who eat meat. She should not scratch herself. When her menstruation is over she should wash in cold water, but to drink or bathe in cold water during menstruation would cause sickness. Eating ice cream today by menstruating women is sometimes explained as the cause of sicknesses.

881
[574] eat and the variety was greater. In late winter perhaps pinenut soup was all
[262] that would be available.

[535] The dancing lasted until just before sunrise. Then, before the sun actually showed over the horizon, the washing ceremony (gumyášu, "washing one another") began. During the ceremony the girl continued to face the rising sun. The girl was naked, except perhaps for her short buckskin apron.

881 The woman who conducted the ceremony marked the girl with red ocher
302 on the face, arms, body and legs. As she painted she gave a short prayer ap-
782 propriate to each part of the body. When she marked the head she would say "Do not have headaches"; for the arms she said "Have strength"; for the body "Have no cramps"; and for the legs "Be light on your feet and walk long."
[183] To be "light on your feet" and to be able to walk far until one was very old was the finest attribute a woman could have.

881 After the painting and prayers, the woman who conducted the ceremony
[515] used a fine watertight basket to pour cold water over the whole body of the
[415] girl. As soon as the water had been poured out, the basket was handed to the
[431] girl, who threw it out over the heads of the viewers standing to the east of her. The basket was kept as a gift by the person who caught it.

[302] Some say that instead of red paint one could use some sagebrush dipped in ashes to mark the girl. Jane Atwater (1954) wrote that the basket was circled four times above the head of the girl. Lillian Eichler (see Lowie, 1939,
[824] 307) stated that "The ceremony closes at sunrise, when the girl is taken in-
[431] side her tepee and attired in bunches of sagebrush, in which money is concealed. She appears later before the assembled dancers outside and throws the money to them amid a wild scramble. A can of water is then dashed over her head, concluding the ceremony, after which she is ready to receive a proposal of marriage."

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821 In aboriginal times after the washing ceremony was over the remain-
525 ing people would gamble or play other games. In the 1920's or earlier, gam-
524 bling and games were replaced by a purely social dance (sešiši, "to drag the feet repeatedly") that the Washo claim to be the Northern Paiute "round dance."
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881 All of the prepared food left over from the feast was passed out to the
574 guests to take home with them. During the games and final food distribution the girl was given a ritual and then a real breakfast. Then about 15 to 20 days later a small feast was held for the girl and her close relatives. At the next
[431] onset of the girl's menstruation all of the elements mentioned so far for the puberty ceremony were repeated: the fasting, four fires, the dances (ʔuwíʻya, melehéhe? and (e?wé?we?), the feasting, the washing ceremony, the gift

ANTHROPOLOGICAL RECORDS

	To	Kl	Kl	Kn	To	To	Po	Wa	At	Sa	Tg	Wi	Ki	Af
1589. To win, ball must reach goal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1590. Runner must reach goal	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1591. No. players on side: any no. agreed upon	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
1591a.2	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1591b.4	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
1592. No. of sides: 2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1593. Referee	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
1593a.2 referees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
1594. Men players only	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1594a.Batting	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1594b.Roughness allowed	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1595. Football (watalawa)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595a. Field	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595b. Goal	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595c. At each end of field	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595d. Willow arch	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595e. Paired posts	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1595f. Ball: wrapped bark	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
1595g. Stuffed skin	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595h. Diameter (in.): 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-
1595i. 3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
1595j. Position to start game: in middle	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595k. In small hole	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
1595kk.Propulsion with feet	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595m. Roughness allowed	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595n. Ball may be carried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1595o. Referee in charge of bets	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
1595p. Batting	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595q. No. of goals to win: 1	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595r. No. of players: 4	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
1595s. 5	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
1595t. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1595u. Male players only	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
1596. Shinny (watsi'tasha)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1597. Field	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1598. Goal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1599. At each end of field	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1600. Paired posts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
1603. Single post and ring	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
1606. Line on ground (circle)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
1607. Puck or ball	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1609. Stuffed skin, dumbbell shape	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
1610. Braided-skin cord	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
1611. Braided-bark cord	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
1612. Hide strip	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+
1613. Position to start game: in middle	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1614. On ground	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
1615. Thrown in air	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
1615a.On sticks	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1616. Propulsion with straight stick	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1617. Length (ft.): 5 or 6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1618. No. of goals to win: 1	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1618a.Any no. determined at start	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1621. Referee	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1622. Batting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1623. Men players	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

[p.396]

Washo NT20
Achumawi NS5

CULTURE ELEM. DISTRIB.: XIV—STEWART: NORTHERN PAIUTE

N W A 524

	Ya	K1	K2	Kn	Po	To	Pa	Wa	At	Sa	Tg	Ks	K1	Al
1624. Women players	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1625. No. players on each side: any agreed upon	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1625a. 4	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1625b. 5	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1626. Hoop and Pole	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	-	+	+	+	+	*
1627. Hoop (ring)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1628. Of twigs or willows	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1629. Wrapped bark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
1630. Buckskin covered	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1630a. Dogbane or Apocynum (sihavi)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1632. Diameter (in.): 3 or less	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1632a. 3-5	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1632b. 12	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1633. Pole, plain	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1634. Length (ft.): 6-8	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1634a. 8-12	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1635. Course specially prepared	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1636. Pile of horizontal willows as back stop	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1636. At both ends	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1640. Play: sides cast simultaneously	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1641. Sides cast successively	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-
1642. Pole through hoop wins game	*	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-
1642a. Counts 2	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1643. Pole under hoop counts 1	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1643a. Counts 2	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1644. Pole over hoop counts 1	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1644a. Counts 2	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1645. Play for counters	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1645a. For poles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1646. Points to win agreed upon	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1646a. 5 points win	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1647. Winner by elimination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	*	-
1648. No. players: any agreed upon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1648a. 1 on each side	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1648b. 2 or 3 on each side	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1649. Men players	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
1651. Referee held bets	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1652. Betting	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1653. Ring and Pin (substructure)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
1654. 1 pin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
1655. 1 string	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
1657. "Ring" of: pine cone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1658. Brush ball	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1658a. Tule ball	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
1661. Players: men	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
1662. Women	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
1663. Children	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
1664. Old men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
1664a. Betting	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1665. Playing in summer taboo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1665a. Loser received hit on hand or head	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1666. Hand Game (sainkwi)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1666a. Challenged had "bones" at start	+	-	+	+	+	*	*	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1667. "bones": hollow bone	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1668. Bitapered, solid bone	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1668a. Horn	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

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ARTHROPOLOGICAL RECORDS

	Yo	K1	K2	K3	Y1	Y2	Pa	Wa	S1	Ze	Ty	W1	L1	Ja
1680. Wand	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1670. With finger loops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1671. String of beads	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1672. 4 bones (2 pairs)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1673. 1 of each pair wrapped	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1674. Unwrapped guessed for	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1677. Hiding: in bare hand	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1676. Guesses indicated by hand signal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1679. By motion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1682. Guess final only when vocalized	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1681. Side holding bones sings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1682. Counters: plain, straight twigs	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1683. 10	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1683a. 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1685. Divided at start	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1686. Called "cooked" (kwasap) and "raw" (saps)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
N 1687. Men players	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1688. Women players	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
[525] 1689. Betting	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1690. Singing while playing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1691. 4-Stick Guessing Game (wate'tai)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1692. Sticks of wood	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1693. 4 sticks	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1694. 2 long or thin	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1695. 2 short or thick	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1696. Same as hand-game sticks	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
1697. Sticks covered with: winnowing basket	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1698. Basketry bowl	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1699. Guessing for: long	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1700. Short, thin	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1700a. Either, as decided at start	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1701. Thick	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1702. Unwrapped	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1703. Position guessed indicated as in hand game	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1704. Counters	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1705. Plain twigs	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1706. 8	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1706a. 10	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
1707. In neutral pile to start	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1708. Divided at start	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1709. Called "cooked" (kwasap) and "raw" (saps)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1710. Men players	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1711. Women players	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1712. Any no. of players each side	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1713. Singing while playing	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1714. 6-Stick Dice (wave'kai)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1715. Dice length (in.): 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1715a. 8	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1715b. 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1716. Dice all red on 1 side	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1718. 2 marked in middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1719. 2 plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1720. 1 with cross in middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1721. 1 with parallel lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1722. Dice called: "mother," "father"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1724. Play: throwing on winnowing basket	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
1724a. Each side 2 dice to start	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+

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4: Stewart E-5 (1936) 1941

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COLUMBIA ELEM. SCHOOLS: KIT—STEWART: NORTHERN PAIUTE

		Yo	KI	KH	Ha	Yo	Ye	Pa	Ma	Ai	Ha	Ty	Wa	K.	Ai
1724b.	First to turn up a marked stick gets disc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1725.	Striking on: rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1725a.	Hard earth	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1729.	Counting: marks on ground	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-
1729a.	10 marks to win	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1730.	Any no. agreed upon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-
1730a.	Scoring: white up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-
1731.	Red up	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1731a.	"2 marked" up together wins	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-
1732.	Men players	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1733.	Women players	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-
	1734. Bone Dice	•	-	-	°-	•	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	-
1735.	Disc of wood	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
1735a.	Stick	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
1738.	1 side red	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
1739.	Length (in.): 4	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
1739a.	Number: 8	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1740. 10	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1740a. 18	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
1741.	Throwing on simmering basket	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
1742.	Scoring: all white up counts as number of sticks	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1743. All white up wins game	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1744. 1 red up counts 1	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1745. 2 reds up count 2	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1746. 3 reds up count 3	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1747. 7 reds up count 7	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1748. All reds up count 8	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1748a. All reds up count 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•						
	1749. 1 white up counts 1	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1750. 2 whites up count 2	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
1751.	Counting: pebbles as counters	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1752. Marks on ground	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1753. Pebble pile = 5 marks	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1754. Earth pile = 5 marks	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1755. No. to win: 24	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1755a. 30	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
1756.	Women players	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
	°1758. 8-Stick Dice (slightly curving)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	°-	•	•
1760.	Disc of split cane	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1767. Split hardwood	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1768. 1 side red	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1771. No. of dice, 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1771a. Length of dice, 18 inches	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1772. Rod bounced on ground	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1777.	Scoring: all white up, 8 points	•	•	•	°-	°-	°-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1778. 8 doubled if 2 or 4 players	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1779. Each white up, 1 point	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1780. Each red up, 1 point	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1781. 8 reds up, 8 points	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1788.	Counting: counters moved between sticks in ground	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1787. Sticks arranged in arc	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1788. No. of spaces between sticks: 24	•	•	•	°-	°-	°-	•	-	°-	•	•	•	•	•
	1788a. 30	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1789. No. of moving counters: 4, 6, or 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1790. On back when meet opponent	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1791.	Men players	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1792.	Women players	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1798.	Betting	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•

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ETHNOLOGICAL SURVEY

	Archery (additional)														
1794.	Target	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1795.	Arrow previously shot	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1795a.	Arrow especially marked	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1796.	Arrow previously thrown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1797.	Stick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1798.	Brush bundle	•	•	•	•	•	•	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1799.	Willow shavings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1800.	Approximate distance 300-900 feet	•	•	•	•	•	•	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1801.	Shooting of arrow	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1802. Over tree at target	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1803. Long arrow thrown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1804. 1 or 2 shot by each player	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1804a. 4 shot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1804b. Any number shot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1805.	Scoring: nearest to target, 1 point	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1805. Touching target, 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1805a. Touching target wins	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1807.	No. of points to win: 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1807a. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1807b. 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1807c. Any no. agreed upon at start	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1808.	Men players	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1809.	Boy players	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1810.	Arrows thrown for distance	•	•	•	•	•	•	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1810a.	Betting: of arrows	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1811. Ring and Dart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1812. Quoits (metal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1813.	Target: stick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1814. Rock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1815.	Quoit: rock	–	–	–	–	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1815a. Stick	–	–	–	–	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1817.	No. of throws each player: 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1817a. 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1817b. 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1819.	Scoring: to hit goal counts 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1820. Juggling (antigo)	•	•	•	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1820.	Stones juggled	•	•	•	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1841. Maximum no.: 3	•	•	•	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1841a. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1842.	Women players	•	•	•	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1843.	Girl players	•	•	•	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1844.	Juggle while walking	•	•	•	–	–	•	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1845. Foot Race (antigo 'ma 'ma)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1846.	Across country	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1846a.	Betting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1847. Wrestling (nabe)	•	•	•	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1847b.	Betting	–	–	–	–	–	–	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1848. Shot Putting (tegito'kwipai)	•	•	•	–	–	•	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1849.	Putting with rock	•	•	•	–	–	•	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1850.	Men players	•	•	•	–	–	•	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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COLUMBIA SLIDE, SECTION 1: 219—STEWART: NORTHERN PAIUTE

	To	K1	K2	Kn	Tr	Th	Ma	Mo	Ar	Sa	Tg	Wi	K1	Ad
1861. Bag players	•	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1861a. Betting	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
1880. Pills (beaded)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
1880. Pills used by boys	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	°-	-	-
1881. Jacks (anklebone)	•	•	•	•	•	°-	•	-	•	-	-	°-	°-	-
1882. Jacks (no.): about 10	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
1882a. Any number	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
1887. Stones for jacks	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
1888. Jacks used by girls	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
1888a. Boys	•	•	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
1888b. Adults	•	•	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
1890. Tops (kwat)	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	°-	-
1891. Tops: stick with pitch	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	•	•	•	-
1891. Rounded rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-
1892. Spinning: twirling with fingers	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	•	•	•	-
1892. Twirling with string	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-
1892. Lashing with whip	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-
1892. Spinning on ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-
1894. Players: boys	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-
1897. Girls	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	•	•	•	-
1897a. Player tried to break opponent's top with own	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-
1898. Ring (hôni'nawa)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1898a. Ring as toy only (cf. 1881)	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	°-
°1899. Running for Ring Roll in Dust	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
1899. Roll-rescuer (nüwa'to)	•	•	•	•	•	°-	•	-	°-	•	•	•	•	•
1971. Whirrer: of wood	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1972. Of sheep bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	•
1973. Roll-rescuer used: as toy	•	•	•	°-	•	•	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	•
1974. To make wind blow	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1975. Cat's Cradle (ahâ'ritüwa'sitsa)	•	•	-	-	•	°-	•	•	•	•	•	•	°-	•
1975a. String figures to determine sex of offspring	•	•	•	°-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-
1976. Tree used	•	•	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1977. Rock used	•	•	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1978. Static figures	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1979. Moving figures	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1980. Players: men	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1981. Women	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1982. Children	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1985. Bells (wood'na)	•	•	•	•	°-	°-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1986. Rabbited clay effigies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
1986. Toy ovaline	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Water Pistol: Progress														
1986. Section of elderberry with plunger	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
1986a. Deer bladder	•	•	•	•	°-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[p. 401]

Washo NT2e
Achomawi NS5

N 281 284 1564a. Lovelock Cave: About 80 tule-and-rush sandals were found (Loud, pls. 22, 23, and p. 55). Paviotso: Sandals worn (Lowie, 218; 207, fig. 5).

1565. Wd: - (SC).

GAMES

N 524 525

Ball Race

1577. Paviotso: Called wu'to'goin (Lowie, 262). Owens Valley: + (Steward, 287).

A [524] 1580a. AE: Willow arch.

1587a. Pa: Footgear determined by racers, but all wore the same.

1591. Pa: Runners raced in relays; in most bands all runners together.

1593. Sa: - (JM).

Football

1595. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 287). Paviotso: "Men played a football game (watci'muin)" (Lowie, 262).

Shinny

1596. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 287). Paviotso: + (Lowie, 262): nazi'"tsaka.

A [524] 1621. AE: Referee has to see that sticks are carried properly. While running, sticks must be held vertical.

1623. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 287).

Hoop and Pole

1626. Culin describes the Pyramid Lake and Bannock hoop-and-pole games. At Pyramid the pole was 19 inches long, but the Bannock pole was much longer. At Pyramid the hoop was 2 3/4 inches in diameter (Culin, 495, 499). Hoop and pole called paci (DG) or baici (DM) in southern part of area, and nowikonoi (PS) in the northern. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 287). Paviotso: Called ipai'ciin. "If the hoop, which was only several inches in diameter, rested on the dart, the player scored" (Lowie, 262). Wa, AE: Old-time Washo and Achomawi thought to have played hoop-and-pole game, although none of the Indians of these bands interviewed could tell any details of game.

A W [524]

1635. Owens Valley: Course 50 feet long (Steward, 287).

1642. Ts: Pole through hoop wins bets and sometimes gets double pay. Sa, Tg, At, Wd, Ki: After one person has his pole through hoop, others get a throw. Those who do not get poles through hoop forfeit their poles and so cannot play until they get new ones. No bets.

1647. When a player threw his pole through hoop, the others were eliminated if they did not also throw their poles through. Ki: Kelly, 171, reports the hoop-and-pole game as it was described

NR13 Northern Paiute NR13
Washo NT20
Ashumawi NSS

Ring and Dart

N 524 W [524]

1811. Wa: CR said he had heard of ring-and-dart game among his tribe, although he knew no particulars. Ty: HE had heard of game among other tribes. The Tagé did not have it. Ki: * (Kelly, 171, describes this as a ring-and-arrow game, in which one person holds the ring through which another tries to throw arrows). I conceived of ring and dart as the game where ring is held in the hand and darts are thrown at it.

Quoits, Juggling

1822. Owens Valley: * (Steward, 288).

1838. TS: Juggling only introduced since time of white contact. Sa: JN thought juggling strictly post-contact. SL said it was aboriginal.

Foot Race, Stilts

1845. Wi: Women used to race.

1852. Ty: Girls also used stilts.

Jacks, Tops, Sling, Bull-roarer

1855. TS, Wi, Ki: Playing jacks introduced by white people. Ki: * (Kelly, 171).

1859. Ki: Top spinning learned from white people.

A [224 411]

1868a. AE: Sling also used for hunting and fighting.

1869. Lovelock Cave: Baked clay balls were found which Gilbert Natches (KSpe) thought were used in a guessing game (Loud, 109). Natches denied such a game when I asked him.

N [534 789]

1870. TS: Bull-roarer known only since 1880. An especially feathered arrow made a similar noise. Mt: Bull-roarer used only to melt snow. Whirrer of juniper had to be painted red.

1873. KS: * (AL).

Cat's Cradle, Dolls, Water Pistol

1875. TS: Cat's cradle denied as an aboriginal trait. CH insisted that no Paiute ever made string figures and when told that MD made them he said, "Old Nick learned that from the Saidöka; his mother belonged with them on the Pit River. She taught him." Ki: - (Kelly, 177, understood cat's cradles as a recent innovation from white people).

N [177]

N [787]

1875a. KS: Al knew of string figure to "determine sex of child," but that was all. CH denied any such games.

N [177 857]

1883. To: - (LP). TS: "All Paiutes learned to play with dolls from white children" (MW).

1884a. To: - (LP).

MONEY

N 436 177

1888. Ki, K2: Although DG said bead money is a recent Washo acquisition, his brother, IM,

[p.438(b)]